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**AN ANALYSIS OF GENDER ROLES IN DISNEY
FILMS: FROM *SNOW WHITE* (1941) TO *FROZEN*
(2013)**

**UN ANÁLISIS DE LOS ROLES DE GÉNERO EN LAS
PELÍCULAS DE DISNEY: DESDE *BLANCANIEVES*
(1941) HASTA *FROZEN* (2013)**

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Abstract

This project will show an analytic study of five Disney films (*Snow White, The Sleeping Beauty, Mulan, Tangled* and *Frozen*) in terms of gender roles. The films have been selected because of their relevance for the society and even more for the themes to analyze. Besides, the movies are separated in time, relating to their performance, in order to remark Disney company evolution in terms of gender roles. As it has been mentioned, the main aim of this project is studying the gender roles in different films and in order to achieve this aim, different aspects such as physical appearance, personality and roles in the films of both male and female characters have been analyzed. The analysis will highlight that even modern films show a stereotyped view of gender which suggests many stereotypes. The main consequence of this fact is that the whole society and even more children watch this kind of films in a non-critical view and the most important ideas generated by the films stick on people's mind, contributing to the maintenance of ancient gender roles and stereotypes in our current and future societies.

Key words: Disney, gender roles, stereotypes, implications.

Resumen

Este trabajo muestra un estudio analítico de cinco películas de Disney (*Blancanieves, La Bella Durmiente, Mulán, Enredados* y *Frozen*) en relación con los roles de género. Las cinco películas han sido seleccionadas por su relevancia para la sociedad y con más énfasis, para el tema que en ese trabajo se va a analizar. Además, las películas tienen una separación en el tiempo, en cuanto a su producción, con el objetivo de marcar la evolución de la

compañía Disney en los roles de género. Como ha sido mencionado, el principal objetivo de este trabajo es estudiar los roles de género en diferentes películas de Disney y, para conseguirlo, se han analizado distintos aspectos como la apariencia física, la personalidad y los roles que los personajes masculinos y femeninos desempeñan en las películas. El análisis demostrará que hasta las películas más modernas muestran una visión estereotipada del género, la cual sugiere numerosos estereotipos. La principal consecuencia de este hecho es que toda la sociedad, y en mayor medida los niños, ven este tipo de películas de manera no crítica y las ideas más importantes generadas por las películas se graban en la mente de toda la población, contribuyendo al mantenimiento de antiguos roles y estereotipos de género en la sociedad actual y futura.

Palabras clave: Disney, roles de género, estereotipos, implicaciones.

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1. Introduction

This project tries to analyse gender roles in Disney films. Gender is an issue which has been analysed during a long time for many authors. Besides, our society is changing and these changes affect the view of gender roles. Women are no longer viewed as inferior to men and the model of empowered women is increasingly important because our society believes in equality and in the idea of men and women as socially equal.

As I have previously mentioned, gender roles are becoming more and more important in our society. That is the reason why gender roles constitute the topic which has been selected for my analysis. Apart from the importance of the topic , another reason why to choose the analysis of gender roles in Disney films is because films are entertainment and the ideas promoted by them stick on people's mind so we need to analyze and criticize them. Finally, gender roles are also very important for children. Children are the future and they should be even more aware of the new and more equal pattern of gender roles which is appearing in our current society. Disney films is one of the most important ways of entertainment for children so adults need to critically analyze the films they are used to watch in order not to maintain stereotypes and roles which do not fit our current society and ideals.

Despite the importance of the topic of the project, not many people are aware of the effect that maintaining old patterns of gender roles by Disney films can produce. Due to these facts, I have established different aims for this project. On the one hand, critically analyze different Disney films in terms of gender roles and the evolution in time of the gender roles promoted by Disney films. On the other hand, analyze the influence which these aspects could have in little children who watch uncritically this kind of films.

In order to achieve the aims previously mentioned, the project will contain different parts by which I will try to make an analytic study of 5 of the most relevant Disney films: *Snow White*, *The Sleeping Beauty*, *Mulan*, *Tangled* and *Frozen*. Concretely, this project will be divided in 8 different sections. The first one is a synopsis of the whole project. After that, this introduction which is being read at this moment. Later, the literature review which includes the definition of different contents such as gender, gender roles or gender stereotypes and besides, the influence of Disney and the idea that Disney films transmit about gender. The following section is the methodology which has been followed for the analysis of the films. The fifth section will be the analysis of the five selected films. In order to investigate gender roles in the films, different topics have been analysed such as physical appearance of the male and female main characters, their personalities and the roles they assume in the films. Besides, the analysis of gender in these films has derived the analysis of different gender stereotypes which are promoted by the films which have been analysed and also by the gender roles suggested by the movies. The analysis will be divided in two main parts as well: the first part will comment and analyze the data gathered from the films and the second part includes the main implications of the information provided before. The next section will include the conclusions of the project. The penultimate section is reserved of the references used in the whole project and the last part includes different annexes which have been created during the process of analysis.

2. Literature review

Gender can be defined as the set of psychosocial and cultural components which are attributed to every sex (López, 1999 cited in Aparicio, 2016). In this definition gender is always associated to the culture and to the society, so this concept is a social construct. Due to this fact, the idea of gender will evolve with the societies and we should focus on make gender consistent with the current society. Gender roles could thus be defined as the set of behaviours and beliefs differently shown by the female and male gender in every society, due to the sociocultural dispositions (the gender) which have determined them as relating to their sexes (Pina, 2017). The main consequence of the idea of gender is that after the moment in which a person relates his or herself with a concrete gender, his/her behaviour and actions become limited and restricted by the idea that the person has about his/her gender.

Extremely related to the concept of gender roles are stereotypes. According to Schweinitz (n.d.) cited in Blankestijn (2015) stereotypes could be defined as “standardized conceptions of people, primarily based on an individual’s belonging to a category (usually race, nation, professional role, social class, or gender) or the possession of characteristic traits symbolizing one of these categories” (p.8). Gender roles are related to stereotypes because gender stereotypes have acquired great importance in our society. Concretely, sexual and gender stereotypes are the social beliefs shared by people in a society which assigns different qualities to men and women. Besides, stereotypes express opinions about what men and women typically do, their functions in society and the specific physical traits of male and female individuals (López & Morales, 1995 cited in Gómez, 2018/2019)

All the concepts previously mentioned become extremely important and even more for children. The main reason is that since children start to grow up, they internalize both gender roles and stereotypes. In fact, there is a common belief which claims that the process of construction of the identity starts during the childhood (Hernández, n.d.). As it can be seen, taking the idea of that gender is a social concept; this process of construction is not natural. In fact, there are many agents who influence the constructions of gender identity. According to Madrid (2015) cited in Pina (2017) the main agents of influence which determine the development of the gender are family, peer groups and the school. Apart from them, mass media also show a huge relevance in the process of the construction of gender identity.

Family. Families are the most relevant social agent because they are the first place in which child identity gets developed. Members of the family are the first people the child is in contact with. What is more, child acquires different ideas from the family such as values, beliefs, codes of conduct...

Peer group. Since little ages, children get in contact with peer groups and it may continue until they get into adulthood. Children are used to get into groups in order to play at the playground or to do their scholar tasks. The most relevant aspect is that children make their decisions taking preferences, aims and ways of thinking into consideration.

School. Schools are the first institution in which children are formally educated. The most relevant role of the school is transferring knowledge, abilities and attitudes, but social relationships both with adults and with students' peers are also established at school. Besides, teachers contribute to the process of construction of gender identity because they become referents for children to follow.

Family, peer groups and school are considered the main social agents which affect the construction of gender identity in children. However, there is another social agent who is becoming more and more relevant in our current society because we are living the information age. This social agent is mass media.

Mass Media. Through advertisements, films and TV programs, society transmits stereotyped information about gender roles. This information is acquired unconsciously by children and they integrate all this data in their opinions and behaviours.

In terms of mass media, it is important to highlight the role of the cinema. The cinema has become one of the most important influences in children's lives. Among other aspects, it increases children's creativity but it also becomes a transmitter of stereotypes, prejudices, opinions and judgements which determine the actions which children do during their childhood (Marín Diaz and Solis, 2017 cited in Hernández, n.d.)

As it has been previously mentioned, the mass media are one of the most important social agents which affect the construction of gender identity in little children. Referring to mass media, it is necessary to highlight Disney because it has become one of the most important social media for society around the world. In fact, Disney is relevant because it is the major entertainment company around the world (Digón, 2006 cited in Aguado & Martínez, 2014). As Perera & Bautista (2019) highlight, nobody hesitates the importance that Walt Disney has nowadays as entertainment company, as multimedia company. Many previous authors and studies have analysed the importance and relevance of Disney around the world and they have claimed that the influence of the animation company is undeniable. Due to this fact, Disney films help to create a culture which children unconsciously acquire and which present some values that Disney try to transmit to its audience (Cantillo, 2016 cited in Hernández, n.d.). However, although

Disney contributes to the children development, the information it provides is not completely objective. In fact, according to Aguado and Martínez (2014) Disney has become one of the main referents which establish how girls and boys have to act, think and feel in order to fit with the social expectations. For this reason Disney films also transmit very clear ideas about gender which are engraving in children's minds. This idea is supported by Yerby, Baron & Lee (n.d.): 'Disney movies could be seen as a very sexist influence on children only starting to form their views of the world' (p. 5)

As it has been previously mentioned, Disney shows very clear and stereotyped ideas about gender related to physical appearance, personality and roles of the characters. In fact, the aptitudes which are more positively valued in female characters are physical traits: beauty, soft voice, etc (Guichot & Bono, n.d.). Due to this fact, as it will be appreciated in the analysis; female characters in Disney films show a perfect and very attractive physical appearance. In terms of personality, princesses are accustomed to be weak, passive, inferior to men, dependent from other people for everything, etc (Lee, 2008 & Whelan, 2012 cited in Michelle, 2015). Besides, the oldest Disney princesses showed very marked traits which reinforced their weakness and beauty. (England, Descartes & Collier-Meek, 2001 cited in Michelle, 2015). However, princes are completely different in Disney films. Male characters should be men who are capable to protect and give his family everything they need (Gilmore, 1990:44 cited in Gómez, 2017). They must be brave, powerful to face difficulties and capable to solve all the problems (Bonino, 2000:48 cited in Gómez, 2017)

Due to the previous reasons, female and male characters are not appreciated equally in Disney films. Their representations mark an unconscious difference which makes the viewer to appreciate differently characters of both genders. In fact, viewers consider male characters as more confident and emotionally balanced than female characters and

princesses are appreciated as sufferers, unwise and more emotional although they do not have any control over their emotions (Gómez, 2017).

The difference between male and female characters is also reinforced in Disney through the roles they put into practise. Princesses are characters who suffer from things whereas male characters bring actions and resolution to the narration. It could be said that princesses are only decoration, an ornament which brings beauty whereas they are necessary for the action (Gómez, 2017). As Zipes (1995:205) cited in Gómez (2017) claimed, ‘the young women are like helpless ornaments in need of protection, and when it comes to the action of the film, they are omitted’ (p.60).

One of the best examples which remarks this idea of women inferiority was proposed Blankestijn (2015). As she claimed, Beth Wiersma, using 16 Disney animation films, discovered that female characters did the housework six times more often than male characters and Susan D. Witt discovered that men were shown on television as incapable of satisfying children’s needs.

However, Disney films are currently completely different. Many characteristics of Disney films have evolved and the most modern films show princesses and princes which are not as stereotyped and ancient as before. In fact, many authors who have previously written about this topic claim that over the years, there has been a change of values in Disney films. Due to this fact, Disney films have been including empowered women who are not submissive, who have aims in life (apart from finding true love) and who can assign roles which are not socially undervalued (Hernández; n.d.).

According to Yerby, Baron & Lee (n.d.), the personality traits and roles assumed by princesses in the oldest Disney films, did not give a positive message for girls in the

21st century. Nevertheless, gender roles have been evolving and female characters in Disney films have followed the same path so now they show more important roles.

That is the reason why Disney has decided to opt for new heroines who show more modern aims and characteristics which are in accordance with the current age and the current society (Perera & Bautista, 2019).

As it can be seen, Disney evolution is undeniable; however, there is a long way to go yet because ‘All of the princesses, however, still possess some aspects of traditional gender expectations’ (Michelle, 2015, p. 25).

In fact, there are two main aspects in which female characters do not change. The first one is their physique: the majority of them are beauty, slim, and exotic but not excessively. Pocahontas, Jasmine and Mulan are modified barbies. They are not Caucasian, blonde, blue-eyes; but they are thin and slim (Averbach, 2003 cited in Perera & Bautista, 2019).

In conclusion, Disney is a step forward regarding previous years but films need to be much more adapted to the current society in order for them to show a real non-stereotyped and gender equally vision.

Taking the literate review into consideration, I have established different specific objectives. On the one hand, analyze the main physical and personality traits which both male and female characters of the films show. Besides, study the roles and stereotypes which the traits mentioned before generate in characters of both genders and consider if gender roles and stereotypes generated by the films evolve when time passes. Finally, analyze the implications which the previous aspects have both in the whole society and even more in children who uncritically watch Disney films.

3. Methodology

The objective of this Project was to analyse gender roles in different Disney films. To achieve this aim, I chose 5 films from different times and I gathered information about different aspects. The films which have been analysed were: *Snow White* (1941), *The Sleeping Beauty* (1959), *Mulan* (1998), *Tangled* (2010) and *Frozen* (2013). The films belonged to different times in order to evaluate if Disney has gone through an evolution and if new films showed more modern aspects related to gender roles. The reasons why to choose these films were on the one hand, their relevance and influence for the society and on the other hand, their separation in time which would also help to appreciate if Disney is going through an evolution in gender.

3.1 Disney Films

Snow White (SW)

The film *Snow White* tells the story of a beautiful and frightened princess who feels obliged to leave her house because of her stepmother's jealousy. Due to this fact, she started a new life in the forest with seven little dwarfs who seem her children. At the end of the film, her innocence betrayed her and she bit a poisoned apple given by her stepmother. She fell asleep and the prince needed to save her with a true love kiss.

The Sleeping Beauty (SB)

The Sleeping Beauty tells the story of the beautiful princess, Aurora, who was threatened by Maleficent, who announced that she would prick her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and die at the age of 16. Three magic fairies kept Aurora safe in a cottage but finally her innocence betrayed her and she died. Once again, she needed to be saved by the prince who gave her a true love kiss.

Mulan (MU)

The film is the story of the daughter of a worker family, Mulan. China was in danger because of the Huns so the Emperor decided to create a male army to protect the Empire. Mulan's father was ill so she disobeyed his father and went instead of him. She faced many difficulties in the army and she was even betrayed by her mates when she was discovered. However, at the end of the film, she discovered that China continued in danger and saved her country. In the last part of the film, Captain Shang fell in love with her.

Tangled (TA)

Tangled tells the story of the princess Rapunzel who lived enclosed and isolated because of her magic power. Since she was a child, she dreamt of discovering the world and the chance became real when a criminal, Flynn, went to her tower in order not to be discovered. They started an amazing journey to see the lanterns that appeared every year on her birthday. They lived many adventures together and at the end of the film, Rapunzel discovered that she was the lost princess and started a new life in the castle.

Frozen

Frozen tells the story of Elsa, who became the queen of Arandelle after her parents' death. Elsa has powers related to the ice and that is why she had lived enclosed until the coronation day. That day, everybody went to the castle and discovered her powers so she decided to leave the castle causing a constant winter. Her sister Anna went after her and helped by Kristoff, she convinced Elsa to go back to Arandelle. During this process, Elsa freeze Anna's heart and they discovered that the only way to unfreeze both Anna and Arandelle was love.

Apart from the films, it is also relevant to consider the context in which the films were produced. *Snow White* is the oldest film which was created in 1941 and the next

film is *The Sleeping Beauty* which opened in 1959. The historical context which surrounded both films is very similar and it was marked by a post-war period in which women were considered inferior than men and dependent from men so women had to devote their lives to the family and the house. The film *Mulan* was produced in 1998. In fact, *Mulan* was the last Disney princess of the century. At this moment, the situation was very different from the previous ones and women were not so weak and dependent as before. The last two films, *Tangled* and *Frozen*, appeared in a totally different social context than the previous movies. *Tangled* opened in 2010 and *Frozen* in 2013. At that time, women were much more independent and they were not considered inferior to men. In fact, it can be seen that both films are marked by feminism.

3.2. The analysis

All these films have been analysed in order to gather enough data so as to analyse gender roles in Disney films. However, only the main characters both male and female have been analysed. In terms of female characters, 5 of them have been analysed: Snow White, Aurora, *Mulan*, Rapunzel and Elsa. Some male characters of every film have been also analysed. In the film *Snow White*, the prince has been chosen. There is no name for this man in the film so I will refer to him as the prince of *Snow White*. Apart from that, the prince Philip from *The Sleeping Beauty*; Captain Shang, the warriors and the father of the film *Mulan*, Flynn from *Tangled* and Kristoff from *Frozen* have also been taken into consideration.

In order to analyse different films mentioned before, I first investigated Disney films in order to try to discover which films could be representative for my analysis. After this previous investigation, I chose the five films: *Snow White*, *The Sleeping Beauty*, *Mulan*, *Tangled* and *Frozen* and also the characters I wanted to analyze. Following the literature (Guichot & Bono, n.d.; Lee, 2008 & Whelan, 2012 cited in

Michelle, 2015; Gomez, 2017) I decided which aspects I would like to investigate and the ways in which I would gather the information. In order to facilitate my analysis, I created an analysis chart which I used to analyse every film (see Annex I). In the chart, I included the aspects I wanted to analyse such as stereotypes, physical appearance or roles and different ways to gather the information (ideas, textual words of the female and male characters, non-verbal language of the female and male characters, actions). After establishing the previous aspects, I started to watch the films critically. During this process, I took notes in order to gather as many information as possible in the templates and I also chose some Pictures which were even more significant than words or actions because they reflected an idea perfectly. All this information, both the chart and the Pictures, would be used in the analysis (see Annex 2 for the charts with the information of every film).

With all the information gathered, I started to analyse different topics which became relevant in terms of gender roles such as physical appearance or personality of the characters. Besides, I also tried to organise data into two main aspects: the most important physical and personal traits the characters showed in the films and on the other hand, the main stereotypes these traits generated and the implications they caused for the characters and for society. During this process, I also investigated about the most important topics I could observe in the analysis. I read many documents in order to discover more about the films and the topics and to get to know more about what other previous authors have claimed, such as Hernández (n.d.) or Pina (2017).

After the process of analysis and discovery, it was the moment to organise my analysis. In order to achieve this aim, I created some Tables to reflect and organise the most relevant features of the characters: personality traits of both male and female characters. In order to create these Tables, I took Arias (2016/2017) ideas into

consideration. This process was extremely useful for my analysis and very clarifying so I decided to use the same strategy for physical appearance of the characters and I created some other Tables.

Finally, I organised the analysis and I reached different conclusions. After the process of organisation, I divided the analysis into two main sections. In the first one, I explained the data gathered from the films which has been previously organised in Tables. This information will be related both to physical appearance and to personality of the characters. The second section will include the implications of the previous analysis. In this part, I studied the main traits of the princesses and I connected them with their roles. Besides, I could appreciate that male traits and roles were also extremely related with female characters in order to fit the main characteristics of the princesses. Apart from that, it could be seen that due to the fact that both traits and roles of the male and female characters are so remarked, they generate some stereotypes which are relevant to mention because they have consequences. This is the structure I followed for the whole analysis but it will be divided in two parts relating to the most important topics which have been drawn by the analysis: the bravery of the princesses and their need for true love.

To conclude, it is relevant to mention that the analysis of the physical and personal traits and the main implications they generate has been organised following a pattern created by Johnson (2015, p.2) who organises princesses in three different eras related to the time in which the films were created. *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1941) and *The Sleeping Beauty* (1959) are from the first era. *Mulan* (1998) belongs to the second one and the most modern era includes *Tangled* (2010) and *Frozen* (2013). The analysis has taken eras of the princesses into consideration in order to appreciate clearly the evolution which Disney has been experimenting.

4. Analysis

The analysis of the 5 five Disney films will be divided in two main themes: a) who the princesses and the princes according to their appearance and their personalities and the implications based on the traits of the previous theme regarding dependence and conquering.

4.1. Who are the princesses and the princes?

This first theme of the analysis revealed who the main characters of the films are regarding their physical appearance and their personality.

4.1.1. What do princesses look like?

The physical appearance of princesses appeared as a remarkable feature in Disney films since their appearance and their clothing helped the viewer to identify who the princes and the princesses are.

Many characteristics related to male and female physical traits have been gathered from the films. These traits are summarized in Tables 1 and 2 (one for male characters and the other one for female characters) and they will be related to the princesses and princes they belong to.

Table 1: Physical traits of Disney female characters

	Snow White	Aurora	Mulan	Rapunzel	Elsa
Beautiful	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Soft-voiced	✓	✓			
Well-dressed	✓	✓		✓	✓
Asian			✓		
Messy			✓		
Magic				✓	✓

Table 2: Physical traits of Disney male characters

	Prince in <i>Snow White</i>	Philipp	Shang	Flynn	Kristoff
Handsome	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Well-dressed	✓	✓			
Asian			✓		
Strong, slim & fit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

As can be seen in Table 1, two princesses of the first era, Snow White and Aurora, shared the 3 main characteristics: beauty, soft-voice and wonderful dresses. Snow White and Aurora were beautiful and that is the reason why princes laid eyes on them. In fact, these films reveal that princesses need to be attractive to find true love. Besides, both of them showed a soft-voice which made them even more attractive and that is the reason why princes felt attracted by them when they heard them sing. Apart from that, the film defined them by their clothing. At the beginning of the film, when they were not princesses, they wore ragged clothes. However, at the end of the films, they wore wonderful and clean dressed which remarked that they were princesses (as it can be seen in Pictures 1 and 2).



Picture 1: Snow White dressed in ragged clothes



Picture 2: Snow White dressed in wonderful and clean clothes

After Snow White and Aurora, the female character in Disney started to evolve. In fact, Mulan was not Caucasian as the previous princesses; she was the first and unique Asian princess which showed that Disney was becoming more open-minded. Besides, she was messy and careless so she was not worried about her physical appearance, which was highlighted when she disguised as a man to go to war. Only 1 of the 5 princesses showed a different origin and was not obsessed with beauty. Nevertheless, Disney continued with its idea of princess which measures up to the female beauty stereotypes. That is why Mulan showed a perfect physique, which was supported by her relevant beauty. Although it could be assumed that with *Mulan*, Disney films had moved forward in terms of physical appearance, the third era of princesses, Rapunzel from *Tangled* and Elsa from *Frozen*, did not follow her path. In fact, they showed very innovative personality traits in princesses but their physical appearance was very similar in all princesses. All of them were extremely beautiful and attractive. They showed physical traits which reinforced their beauty such as long golden hair and big green eyes in Rapunzel, white hair and blue eyes in Elsa. Their beauty was also related to their magic powers, a new aspect which Disney introduced in these modern films, because their powers increased their beauty in both characters. Besides, their clothing reinforced the idea of princess and that is the reason why they appeared the whole film wearing a wonderful princess's dress.

Physically, princes showed similar characteristics to the princesses because Disney also reinforced beauty stereotypes. Besides, most of them were also very similar and shared many characteristics. All the male characters in the films studied were very handsome and attractive. Their beauty helped them to conquer princesses in films such as *Snow White* or *The Sleeping Beauty*, or to believe they could conquer every girl in the

world as Flynn from *Tangled* did. Besides, all of them were strong as it could be seen when Shang trained the army or when Kristoff held Anna on his hands. Being slim and fit were also physical traits shared by all of them. The importance of their physical appearance was remarked by their clothing in the first two films. That is the reason why the prince in *Snow White* and Prince Philip were very well-dressed, showing wonderful and rich clothes, which made them even more attractive for princesses. The analysis also showed that the only aspect which made a difference between princes, and which showed that Disney was evolving, was that Shang, the male character in *Mulan* was non-caucasian. As well as Mulan, Shang was the only Asian prince.

4.1.2. Female and male personalities

Regarding how the female and male personalities are profiled, both female and male characters in Disney films show very marked traits. The main characteristics of male and female characters have been summarized in Tables 3 and 4, taking Arias (2016/2017) ideas into consideration:

Table 3: Female personality traits

Female traits	Snow White	Aurora	Mulan	Rapunzel	Elsa
Dependent/Defenceless	✓	✓			
Emotionally dependent (Need for love)	✓	✓			
Frightened	✓	✓		✓	✓
Naive	✓	✓		✓	
Curious		✓		✓	
Impulsive/Rebel			✓		
Intelligent			✓	✓	✓
Brave/Powerful			✓	✓	✓
Sensitive/Warm-hearted			✓	✓	✓
Hard-worker			✓		
Independent			✓	✓	✓
Emotionally independent (no need for love)			✓	✓	✓
Protector/Rescuer				✓	✓

Table 4: Male personality traits

Male traits	Prince of the film <i>Snow White</i>	Philipp	Mulan's father/Warriors	Flynn	Kristoff
Brave/Powerful	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rescuer	✓	✓			
Conqueror	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Modern		✓			✓
Innocent/Humble		✓	✓		
Intelligent		✓			✓
Protector			✓	✓	✓
Good man/Generous/Respectful					✓

As it can be seen in Table 1, which refers to female traits, 2 of the princesses are defenceless and emotionally dependent whereas 3 of them are independent. Besides, 4 of the 5 princesses are frightened and 3 are naïve whereas only 1 is impulsive and hard-worker and 2 are curious. Apart from that, 3 of the 5 princesses are intelligent, brave and warm-hearted and only 2 of them are protector and rescuer.

According to the second Table which shows the main traits of the male characters, 2 the 5 men are naïve and intelligent. Besides, 2 of them are rescuer and 3 are protector. On the other hand, whereas 5 of them are brave and 4 of the princes are conqueror, only 1 of the 5 men is modern or sensitive.

4. 2. Implications based on the female and male traits

This second section will analyse the implications generated by the traits mentioned in the Tables placed in the previous section. All the characteristics shown by female and male characters will be organised in two main issues and that is why this section will be divided in two parts. The first one will include the bravery and independence of the princesses and the second part will mention the theme of love in different cases.

4. 2.1. Dependent princesses vs. brave and powerful princesses

Taking into consideration the traits showed in the Table 3, it can be said that there are two different groups of Disney princesses in terms of dependence. On the one hand, some princesses are completely dependent from men and, on the other hand; some other princesses are brave and powerful, which makes them completely independent. Besides, princesses are also very different from princes and their differences are very important because Disney films establish a very different view between female and male characters.

As it can be seen in Tables 3, 4 of the 5 princesses very profiled as frightened characters at some moments of the films. The first two princesses were always afraid. Snow White feared the prince, the hunter or the dwarfs as Picture 3 illustrates. Aurora looked much retracted when a man wanted to dance with her in the forest. The main disadvantage of their fear was that this characteristic made them weak because they were incapable of facing any situation. In the third era of princesses, when films had evolved, Rapunzel and Elsa were not as afraid as the previous princesses. However, Rapunzel was frightened by everything in the real world even a rabbit when she went out from the isolation and Elsa was afraid of her power and she decided to become very lonely as it can be seen by some of her words: ‘Anna, I don't belong to Arandelle. I belong here. Alone’ when she is in the mountains (FR 54:47).



Picture 3: Snow White is afraid of the hunter

Besides, 3 of the 5 princesses were highlighted as very naïve and innocent princesses. Snow White was unable to worry about important problems which became relevant in her life. It could be seen when she said: *‘How a cute little chair’* (SW 16:23) or *‘I wish the prince will take me to his castle where we will live happily ever after’* (SW 01:14:56) although she was in terrible danger. It showed a happy-go-lucky girl and reinforced the idea of that girls only can think about non-important things whereas they have difficult problems to solve. Aurora was also very innocent when she decided to follow the green light created by Maleficent. Her innocence was also reinforced by her curiosity and at the end she obeyed the voice she heard: *‘Touch the spindle’* and falls asleep (SB 51:03). Rapunzel was the last naïve princess. It is true that she was also very intelligent but being isolated made her curious, impressive and very innocent as she showed when she believed everything that Gothel told to her or when she did not believe the ruffians who claimed that Flynn had abandoned her.

Both princesses’ traits mentioned before, being frightened and innocent, make that dependence becomes a very relevant issue to analyze. 2 of the 5 princesses were totally dependent and defenceless. In fact, Snow White could not do anything by herself (she was saved by the prince; the animals protected her and took her to the dwarfs’ house...):

“I’m wishing for the one I love, to find me today. I’m hopping and I’m dreaming of the nice things he’ll say” (SW 04:39), she says. On her part, Aurora always depended on somebody to be safe showing her weakness.

Due to their lack of independence, the first Disney princesses could assume very limited roles in order for them to fit their personality traits. The first two films (*Snow White* and *The Sleeping Beauty*) which belonged to the first era were older and princesses had very clear roles. Snow White and Aurora were in charge of the housework and they also had to take care of other people. In fact Snow White acted like the ‘mother’ of the seven little dwarfs. Apart from that, they needed to be very conscious about their own beauty as I could see when Aurora needed a fantastic dress for her birthday. Finally, neither of them could reign because of the fact that although both of them were the heirs of the kingdom, they had to live apart from the royalty life because of her stepmother’s jealousy in the first case and Maleficent’s threaten in the second film.

Female characteristics caused that princes also showed very clear traits and performed established roles in order to fit the princesses of the films. Princesses were frightened and innocent so they needed brave and powerful princes. Besides, female characters showed dependence so male characters needed to be independent and to become protectors and rescuers. Due to these facts, the prince of *Snow White* and The Prince Philipp showed bravery at some moments. Both of them were powerful and brave men who rode horses fearless to save the princesses. Besides, as it can be seen in Table 4, both of them could be defined as independent characters what helped them to be protector and rescuer when princesses needed protection. This characteristic was shown by the princes because they were the unique people who could protect and save the princesses by facing very difficult situations such as fighting against Maleficent.

Princesses' personality traits conditioned the roles they could assume and the ideas shown by the films in terms of princesses' dependence generate a very common stereotype in Disney: princesses need protection. In fact, 3 of the 5 films suggested this stereotype. On the one hand, Snow White and Aurora needed a kiss from the prince in order to be saved. On the other hand, Rapunzel from *Tangled* believed that she was not able to protect herself so she asked Flynn to do it: '*You will act as my guide, take me to these lanterns, and return me home safely*' (TA 28:26). It is true that Rapunzel was more intelligent and braver so she protected Flynn during the film in different occasions.

Time passed and there was a change in Disney films which was marked by an increasing independence in Disney princesses. Girls do not depend so much on men and the screen shows more powerful and braver women who can face everything by themselves. Princesses changed and they started to show new more traits which will be mention below.

Bravery is a relevant aspect to mention because only 3 of the 5 princesses showed this characteristic. Princesses from the second and the third era, Mulan, Rapunzel and Elsa were presented as brave princess; in contrast with the oldest ones. Mulan faced her family and prepared herself to fight in the army. Rapunzel and Elsa faced their fear by going out of the tower in the first case or saving her kingdom from ice in the second film mentioned. In fact, the majority of their actions were caused by their bravery such as facing Flynn and different problems with no fear when talking about Rapunzel or protecting the kingdom and travelling alone through the mountains when talking about Elsa.

Being brave was always combined with being sensitive and warm-hearted. In fact, the 3 brave princesses were also sensitive. Mulan showed very affected by losses in the

army or when she gave condolences to the Captain on behalf of his father. Rapunzel was very carer and protector with Flynn, showing that she was very warm-hearted during all the film. Finally, despite the fact that everybody in the kingdom believe that she was a monster, Elsa was very warm-hearted and she could save Anna and Arandelle with her love in order for it not to be *Frozen*. As I could see, she was the queen of ice but she had a warm and lovely heart too.

Besides, being intelligent was a characteristic which became relevant in princesses many years after the first Disney princesses' film. In fact, only the three more modern princesses (Mulan, Rapunzel and Elsa) showed this characteristic. I could observe Mulan making a fantastic shot in the chess or saving the Empire during the war with actions such as hitting a part of the mountain to destroy it and beat the Huns, which showed her huge intelligence. Rapunzel was able to save Flynn in many occasions by using her intelligence and she took advantage of it to become persuasive and make a deal with Flynn in order to make her dreams come true. Elsa also showed a huge intelligence when she was able to save herself from their enemies or when she saved Arandelle due to her warm-heart.

These new female traits allowed them to break the situation of dependence they were accustomed to show in previous films. In fact, 3 of the 5 princesses (the most modern ones) were independent. Mulan, Rapunzel and Elsa did not rely on men to rescue them because they could do it on their own, as many previous authors have mentioned. It supposed an important change in Disney films because since the second era with the film *Mulan*, princesses were much more independent, a very positive characteristic.

Independence created some new characteristics in Disney princess and I could even see them as impulsive or rebel and protector or rescuer.¹ of the 5 princesses, who was

previously independent, showed being impulsive and rebel. Mulan was moving all the time and she made quick decisions showing that she was very impulsive. Besides, she was rebel because she decided to go to the war to protect her father although it was forbidden. These actions were against what was supposed to be correct and Mulan was the first and unique girl shown by Disney who did not obey the rules. On the other hand, in 2 of the 5 films (the most modern ones: *Tangled* and *Frozen*) female characters were the protector and rescuer figures. Disney showed an evolution because these films revealed that princesses do not need to be protected and that they can also protect men. That is why; Rapunzel was protecting Flynn and saving him from difficult situations in many occasions in the film. Elsa did not protect a man but she was able to save her sister and her kingdom from ice.

New female traits let them assume new and more important jobs and roles which showed that Disney films had gone forward in this theme. Princesses were more independent and they could do everything by themselves. That is why, female characters could protect and save both themselves and other characters, they could reign a kingdom and even they could train and fight in the war to protect their country.

At the beginning of the film *Tangled*, the prince fought and stole whereas the princess painted the tower or truly was in charge of nothing. However, the situation changed and I could appreciate that Flynn protected and saved Rapunzel in many situations but she also did it when Flynn was getting into troubles (as it can be seen in Picture 4).



Picture 4: Rapunzel saves Flynn

In the film *Frozen*, the princess Elsa was the person who was in charge of reigning the kingdom. This idea became extremely important for me because she was the first woman who had become the queen of a kingdom in Disney films.

The film *Mulan* supposed an important change for Disney because, although female and male roles seemed to be very similar to the roles of the oldest films in which princesses were totally dependent, Mulan made a huge effort to change the situation and equalized roles related to both genres. That is why, the female character of the film trained and fought as the rest of the warriors (as it can be seen in Picture 5) because she had to protect her family and her Empire. Her roles were shared by the rest of the men in China showing that men and women are capable of doing the same jobs. Thanks to Mulan, the situation in China changed.



Picture 5: Mulan and the warrior training

This role assumed by the female character of the film *Mulan* revealed another personality trait which was only showed by this princess, one of the 5 who have been analyzed. She was very hard-worker. When she was in the army, she trained until she became the best warrior (as it can be seen in Picture 6). This Picture revealed that she was a very perseverant and hard-worker woman.



Picture 6: Mulan trains until being the best in the army

As it can be seen, princesses of the second group were much more independent and they showed new personality traits which let them assume more roles. Despite this fact,

princes continued having the same roles and very similar characteristics than the previous male characters.

As Table 4 showed, all of them were brave and powerful at some moments. Warriors from the film *Mulan* were able to fight a terrible war against the Huns showing bravery and strength. Flynn fought against the guards to save the princess and Kristoff got in terrible danger because of the wolfs when they were in the snow. Besides, all the male characters were independent. Their independence helped them to be protector and rescuer. However, it is true that male characters evolved and the kind of rescuer shown by Disney films was not the same although the idea of a man rescuing a woman has been always present. Shang saved Mulan in different occasions during the war, Flynn needed to protect Rapunzel when she got into troubles and Kristoff saved Anna from getting cold.

In this second group of films, female and male characters were more similar and they could assume the same role in different situations. Nevertheless, despite the fact that women are much more independent and they show very positive personality traits, stereotypes continue being promoted by aspects of the films. The film *Mulan* showed that women are not prepared for everything. It remarked very clearly that the army was only for men. Mulan decided to get into the army but she could not fight until she got disguised as a man. Once again, children can see that women are weak and inferior to men, that is the reason why they need to stay at home and take care of the children.

To conclude, as it can be seen both in the Tables 3 and 4 and in the previous analysis; there are two different groups in princesses in terms of independence. The oldest princesses were totally dependent from men whereas the most modern princesses started to show much more independence. This fact is very positive because new films fit our society and it is a very clear reflection of Disney evolution.

4.2.2. Looking for love princesses vs. emotionally independent princesses

The attitude towards love in princesses could be also organized into two different groups, very similar to the topic of independence. On the one hand, some princesses showed a very clear need for love whereas some other princesses were totally emotionally independent as it can be seen in Table 3.

As the data in the Table 3 reveals, 2 of the 5 princesses were emotionally dependent because they showed a need for love, a need for a husband who conquered them. Marriage was the only way for them to be happy so they were wishing for a man and they did not hesitate to fall in love with the first man they knew. For example Aurora fell in love with a person who had just met because he was charming.

On the other hand, the princesses who were independent did not show the previous need mentioned. In fact, their independence was reinforced by their lack of need for love which made them emotionally independent as well. Mulan was the first Disney princess whose actions were not guided by the idea of finding true love, as some authors have previously claimed. Rapunzel was not obsessed with falling in love and although she got to know Flynn and she fell in love with him, her actions were not supported by finding love as in previous films. Finally, Elsa neither showed a need for love and, in fact, she did not meet a prince during the film. Disney started to evolve and to show emotionally independent princesses which became extremely positive in order for children to discover that they do not need to get married in order to be happy.

In order to fit princesses, male characters in Disney films have been evolving. It is true that 4 of the 5 male characters, who were analyzed, acted as conqueror. The 2 oldest princes tried to conquer the films since they see girl, responding to the female need for love. That is why the prince in *Snow White* and the prince Philipp sang and

danced with the princesses trying to conquer them. In the 2 posterior films (*Mulan* and *Tangled*), princesses did not show a need for love. So although both of them feel in love with the princes, Shang and Flynn only tried it at one moment of the film and love was not the main issue of the film. Shang, from *Mulan*, visited Mulan's family in order to conquer her and Flynn tried to win Rapunzel's heart with his beautiful face.

As it can be seen 4 of the 5 princes acted as conqueror but there is an important difference between them. The first two princes tried to make princesses fall in love with them and they achieved it because they had a need for love. On the other hand, Shang tried to conquer Mulan at the end of the film, but his intentions were not expressed during the film. His way of conquering the Princess also showed an evolution because he seemed very humble. Similarly, Flynn only tried to conquer the princess at the beginning of the film but the character evolved and they finished falling in love although he did not try to conquer her. Finally, the prince of the most modern film, Kristoff was the unique male character who was not conqueror, a fact which shows Disney evolution. Besides, although he finally fell in love with Anna, he was always very respectful and even asked for Anna's permission before kissing her: '*I could kiss you. May I? I mean, may we?*' (FR 01:30:59).

The treatment which Disney gives to love generates some ideas which unconsciously stick on people's mind becoming stereotypes. Mainly, Disney films show a fantastic idea of true and romantic love and even the characteristic a person should show in order to find love. One of the most important stereotypes which could be identified is the idea of true and romantic love. The cliché was present in all the films although it is more remarkable in some of the films. The two films in the first era, *Snow White* and *Sleeping Beauty*, made a huge emphasis on the idea of true love. Snow White and Aurora were obsessed with getting a true love and achieving this aim was the only

way for them to be saved, as illustrated by Snow White's words: "*I'm wishing, I'm wishing for the one I love to find me today. I'm hopping and I'm dreaming of the nice things he'll say*" (SW 04:39). In *Frozen*, the most modern film, this idea appeared again. Anna wanted to find a beautiful, tall, fair man who conquered her (FR 14:49). However, this film made a difference because the male character, Kristoff, was not in favour of Anna's idea of getting married with a man she had just met. Mulan and Rapunzel did not show the aim of finding a true love. However, both stories finished with a wonderful romantic love so, although in an indirect way, this stereotype appeared again.

This stereotype is supported with the idea introduced by the film *The Sleeping Beauty* of arranged marriage. Aurora and Philipp were born an arrange marriage. The main difference between them was that Aurora had to go back to the castle to meet her husband, whereas Philip faced his father and pronounced these words: '*I have met the girl I want to marry with*' (SB 45:12) or '*We are in the 14th century, I will marry the girl I love*' (SB 45:50). It showed that Prince Philipp was very modern because he showed rebellion against his father in order to show the ideas he believed that were more accurate.

Besides, the idea of happy ending is also a stereotype promoted by all of the films: all the problems were solved and every character was extremely happy at the end of the film. The clearest example appeared in the most ancient films. Despite the difficult situations princesses had faced, Snow White and Aurora found a prince and lived a perfect love story in a wonderful castle.

Lastly, physical appearance and personality of all female characters showed a very clear stereotype: how a woman should be. In *Snow White* and *The Sleeping Beauty*, the idea of true love was related to the idea of beauty. Princesses had to be physically perfect (red lips, soft voice...) and they had to wear wonderful 'princess's dress' in

order to find a true love which was supposed to be their main aim in life. The film *Mulan*, although in a different way because she broke the stereotypes of a perfect princess, also suggested the idea of how a woman should be and how she had to behave. The film *Mulan* revealed that women should be '*quiet*', '*demure*' or '*graceful*'. Besides, they had to '*have a good breeding*' but maintaining '*a tiny waist*'. All these characteristics were important to be a good wife and to conquer a man so Mulan was rejected because she did not fit the stereotype. Apart from that, the film clearly established the positive behavior of a woman. It could be seen in the words of the Emperor's assistant: '*You should teach your daughter she must not talk in a man's presence*' (MU 17:00). In short, these three films discreetly suggested how a perfect woman should be. In contrast with the ideas mentioned before, some princesses were completely different and when time passed, Disney started to show traits such as bravery or intelligence also in female characters.

As it can be seen in the analysis, the two groups mentioned before in the topic of independence are very similar to the ones created by the treatment of love in the films. To conclude, as the analysis shown, princesses who were dependent also showed a need for love which made them emotionally dependent. However, princesses who were totally independent did not show the need for love so they were also emotionally independent.

5. Discussion and conclusions

This project has presented an analytic study of 5 of the most relevant Disney films in terms of gender roles. All the films analyzed (*Snow White*, *The Sleeping Beauty*, *Mulan*, *Tangled* and *Frozen*) are separated in time in order to appreciate Disney evolution related to this topic. After the process of analysis, I could claim that some ideas related to the characteristics of the films and the influence and importance of Disney movies on the society, particularly on children, are undeniable.

First of all, it is relevant to mention that in the most recent time, Disney has become one of the most important companies of entertainment around the whole world. Due to this fact, its films have a huge relevance in society; with a further interest in children because Disney films are oriented to the childhood and Disney films is one of the main ways of entertainment they receive.

My analysis was based on previous studies (England, Descartes & Collier-Meek, 2001 cited in Michelle, 2015; Guichot & Bono, n.d.; Gilmore, 1990:44 cited in Gómez, 2017) which have claimed that Disney films show many shared aspects which reflect ancient ideas. As it could be seen in the analysis, physical appearance becomes very important to identify and characterize characters in films. The most prominent aspect is that all the princesses and princes show a perfect physique which is characterized by being fit, slim and beautiful. Besides, personality traits are used to remark a clear pattern because the majority of the princesses are considered less independent than male characters. All these personality traits are related to their roles in the films. Due to this fact, princesses can assume fewer roles than men because they did not show independence.

It is true that it can be said that Disney films have gone through a relevant evolution. Society evolves and Disney films have been obliged to follow this evolution

because as many previous authors had mentioned, princesses and princes need to adapt to the society in which they become relevant characters for children. That is the reason why films have become much more modern and innovative, meanwhile characters and their roles did it as well.

Nevertheless, although Disney is improving, there is a very long way to go in order to create films which really represent an equally society with the values we want our children to acquire. One of the most relevant aspects in which Disney did not show any kind of evolution is physical appearance because, although characters evolve in other aspects, the ideal of physical appearance does not seem to evolve.

As it has been previously mentioned, Disney films' influence is extremely relevant and films transmit very clear ideas. Male and female characters are very different and due to this fact, their jobs or roles are very different too. These differences make Disney very stereotyped because unconsciously some ideas stick on people's mind. It is true that the updating of Disney films is observable and the company is trying to fit much more the current genre model which is necessary in order for little children to watch real figures of how they should be even if they are girls or boys and to avoid the generation of stereotypes from films for the childhood. However, stereotypes in this kind of films are present yet and they have consequences because children receive many stereotyped ideas which show woman inferiority in contrast with man superiority.

One of the most important stereotypes which could be identified in Disney films is the idea of true and romantic love. By watching these films, every little girl would think that they need a man in order to live a story of true love. However, women would not need to be conquered and it should not be the aim for every girl as Disney films show. The decision depends on every person and it should not be implied in the films because it does not fit the real world and children would get confused. Besides, happy endings

are also a dream in Disney films. Living a happy ending could be a dream for some people but it is not real because the more real stories you get to know, the more you realize about the falseness of the idea promoted by Disney films. However, children watch films and they form the mistaken idea about how their lives will be in the future.

Finally, the idea of women inferiority also appears in Disney films because many of the princesses are totally dependent woman who completely rely on men's protection. Unconsciously it sticks on children's mind so if they are boys, they believe they have to protect girls and if they are girls; they think that boys will protect them. This idea does not fit our current society because we know that women can protect themselves but it is not what we instill children.

Apart from that, it is also relevant to highlight that not only ideas suggested in films generate stereotypes; the physical appearance and personality of both female and male characters also help viewers to create a stereotyped image of how characters of both genders should be and behave. From the analysis of the physical features of princesses we can argue that princesses are perfect model girls, extremely beautiful girls who make princes fall in love with them. The study of their personality reveals that many princesses are totally dependent on men.

The main consequence of this fact for our society is that Disney films create a model of woman and man which sticks into people's mind and affect their idea of ideal person. Our current society does not want the kind of woman that Disney films show. However, children, who are the future of our society, receive an erroneous idea of gender and they do not realize because they watch films as an entertainment, not critically.

As it can be seen, Disney films are stereotyped and they generate some ideas which stick on children's mind because they do not watch films critically. That is the reason why adults should pay more attention to the films children watch and help them to understand that they should not follow the patterns promoted by films because it is the only way for our society to become more equally time after time. The task previously mentioned must be even more important for teachers in order to teach our children equal gender roles which fit our current society. In order to achieve this aim, Disney films could be a good strategy but we need to change the point of view. A piece of these films could be seen in class in order to appreciate its down and upsides. Besides, teacher could organize different activities in which children realize that brave princesses are better because they reflect the real women who live in our society. What is more, children could create their own brave princess and even do a role play in which they have to change the story to transform dependent princesses into brave princesses.

To conclude, Disney is one of the most important entertainment companies and it is a fact that its influence is very relevant in children. Due to this fact, adults cannot eliminate Disney from children's lives but they can help them to think critically in order not to continue with ancient and non-equally gender roles.

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7. Annexes

I. Annex I:

Categorías	Ideas	Palabras textuales del personaje femenino	Palabras textuales del personaje masculino	Lenguaje no verbal del personaje femenino	Lenguaje verbal del personaje masculino	Acciones
Trabajo realizado por el personaje masculino						
Trabajo realizado por el personaje femenino						
Tiempo de aparición del personaje masculino						
Tiempo de aparición del personaje femenino						
Liderazgo						
Roles del personaje masculino						
Roles del personaje femenino						
Situación del personaje femenino						
Situación del personaje masculino						

Apariencia física del personaje masculino						
Apariencia física del personaje femenino						
Personalidad del personaje masculino						
Personalidad del personaje femenino						
Acontecimientos a favor de la mujer en la película						
Acontecimientos a favor del hombre en la película						
Estereotipos						

III. Annex II:

SNOW WHITE:

CATEGORÍAS	IDEAS	PALABRAS TEXTUALES DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	PALABRAS TEXTUALES DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	LENGUAJE NO VERBAL DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	LENGUAJE NO VERBAL DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	ACCIONES	COMENTARIOS
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS POR EL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	Hunting. Reigning. Protecting the female character and saving her.						
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS POR EL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	Cleaning and taking care of other people. Taking care of her beauty						

TIEMPO DE APARICIÓN DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO							El tiempo de aparición del personaje masculino es mínimo pero aparece como salvador y el mejor personaje de la película
TIEMPO DE APARICIÓN DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO							BlancaNieves aparece toda la película, se muestra débil y siempre realizando tareas del hogar. Al final, necesita que la salven porque no puede hacerlo por ella misma
LIDERAZGO	1. Snow White is the most important						1. La mala está preocupada por quién es la más

	person related to beauty. (3.31) 2. The prince is important because of his power and bravery (04:52)						bella y el espejo le revela que es Blancanieves. La quiere matar por su belleza. En las mujeres, lidera la más guapa. La mala solo se cree importante por su belleza. Todo lo que ocurre en la película se rige por una lucha por la máxima belleza
ROLES DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	Prince. Hunter. Reigner.					Dwarfs decide that Snow White can stay because she will cook for them (38:51).	
ROLES DEL PERSONAJE	Housekeeper. "Mother".						Su único trabajo debe ser limpiar,

FEMENINO	Cleaner						cuidar la casa, cocinar... tal y como muestra a los enanitos
SITUACIÓN DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	She is poor and she needs to move because the queen wants to kill her because she is beautiful						
SITUACIÓN DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO (PRINCE)	1. He is rich, he is the prince				1. He appears with his white horse wearing expensive clothes (04:52)		
APARIENCIA FÍSICA DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Handsome. 2. Rich						

(PRINCE)							
APARIENCIA FÍSICA DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1Beautiful, 2poor/richS			1Her skin is white like the snow, her hair black (03:31) 2She is always wearing poor and dirty clothes (06:03)			
PERSONALIDAD DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1Powerful, 2brave, 3conqueror. 4. Rescuer		2Did I frighten you? Don't run away.(05:32) 3. One song only for you. One love that has possessed me. One love only for you (05:53)	3He goes after the princess because he need to conquer her (05:53)	1He appears with his white horse and he goes to save the princess. (01:20:09). 2He pursues the princess because he has no fear. (05:32) 3He sings to the princess because he is		

					<p>the person who need to conquer her. (05:37) 4. He is the only person who can save Snow White with a kiss. He finds her and give her a kiss. (01:20:37). After saving her, he puts her on his horse and takes her to his castle walking (01:21:33)</p>		
<p>PERSONALIDAD DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO</p>	<p>1Dependent 2Frightened. 3Conquered. 4, Submissive. 5. Defenceless. 6. Carer. 7. Positive. 8.</p>	<p>1I wishing for the one I love to find me today. I'm hopping and I'm dreaming of</p>		<p>1. She is happy because animals solve her problem (14:10). 2. Her face</p>		<p>1She makes a wish into the wishing well: she wants a man for her. (04:39) She lets the</p>	<p>1. Los enanitos tienen que dejarle sus camas para que duerma bien, porque ellos pueden hacerlo</p>

	<p>Responsible. 9. "Homemaker".</p> <p>10. Happy-go-lucky (despreocupada).</p> <p>11. "Mother".</p> <p>12. Intelligent.</p> <p>13. Storyteller.</p> <p>14. Naive</p>	<p>the nice things he'll say. (04:39)</p> <p>. Do you know a place for me to sleep? Could you take me there? (14:10)</p> <p>2. You don't know what if have been through. And all because I was afraid. (11:41)</p> <p>5. Don't send me away. If you do, she'll kill me.(38:04).</p> <p>6. What's the matter?. Where are your mum and dad? Are you lost? Oh, please don't cry. (In the</p>		<p>shows fear when she sees the prince (05:32) and more when she sees the hunter (08:50). She is afraid of every creature in the forest. She feels fear of the queen and run away.(09:45)</p> <p>She is also afraid when she sees the dwarfs.(35:50).</p> <p>3. She is ashamed when the prince goes near her. She shows happy because one prince has tried to conquered her.(05:32)</p> <p>9.</p>		<p>animals to move her to a place to sleep (14:25).</p> <p>2. She runs away when the prince appears and enters at her house quickly. (05:32)</p> <p>She screams a lot when the hunter appears with a knife. (08:50)</p> <p>She is all the time crying and shouting in the forest (09:45).</p> <p>4. She obeys the hunter and leaves her house because the queen wants to kill her.</p>	<p>en cualquier sitio. Una vez más es dependiente, ahora depende del beso del principe para sobrevivir. Se deja salvar, dependiendo totalmente del principe y se va a vivir felizmente con él.</p> <p>3. La princesa no puede elegir a su principe puesto que si él la elige ya está todo decidido.</p> <p>10. A pesar de no tener casa, solo se preocupa porque ve una silla muy mona.</p> <p>11 Se comporta como si los enanitos fueran niños pequeños</p>
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		<p>forest) I don't want to frighten you. Oh! Did you hurt yourself? (08:10). Bless the seven little men who have been so kind to me. (01:00:31).</p> <p>7. Everything is going to be all right. (13:42).</p> <p>8. I need a place to sleep at night. I can't sleep on the ground or on a tree. (14:00)</p> <p>9. It's dark inside. The fireplace is covered with dust. Look,</p>		<p>She shows worried when she sees the dwarfs house (35:50)</p>		<p>(09:17) 5. She is crying in the forest (09:40) and the animals need to save her. (14:10). 6. She takes care of all the animals (08:10) and the seven dwarfs. (35:50). 9. She cleans the dwarfs house helped by the animals. (18:17) 11. She acts like the protector of the seven dwarfs. (40:55) 12. She guesses the names of the dwarfs. (36:28). 14. She believes</p>	<p>y necesitara que un adulto hiciera todo para ellos (cocinar, mandarles que se laven, limpiar...). 13. La historia que cuenta BlancaNieves es una historia en la que el principe vendrá a rescatarla. Es el principe del que se enamoró porque era romántico. 14. Deja que la mala entre, es confiada y confía en ella. Muerde la manzana que ella le da sin saber nada de la desconocidad</p>
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		<p>cobwebs everywhere. What a pile of dirty dishes. They have never swept this room. (17:26) We'll clean the house to surprise them (17:39) 10. How a cute little chair. (16:23) Oh! What adorable little beds. (24:40). 11. If you let me stay, I'll keep house for you. I'll wash and sew and sweep and cook... (38:51) You now have</p>				<p>that the apple is magic and bites it. (01:15:06). The spell affects Snow White. (01:15:27)</p>	
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		<p>time to wash.(39:54)</p> <p>. Let me see your hands. (40:47).</p> <p>March straight outside and wash or you'll not get a bite to eat. (41:30). Oh! It's bed time.</p> <p>Go right upstairs (59:02). 12. You're Doc.</p> <p>And you, you are Sleepy. You must be Grumpy. (36:28). 13.</p> <p>Once there was a pricess who fell in love. The Prince was the only one for me.</p>					
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		<p>There's no body like him. He was so romantic, I could no resist. Some day my prince will come.</p> <p>(57:50). 14. I wish the prince will take me to his castle where we will live happily ever after.</p> <p>(01:14:56). May my dreams come true</p> <p>(01:00:36)</p>					
<p>ACONTECIMIENTOS A FAVOR DE LA MUJER EN LA PELÍCULA</p>							<p>No aparecen acontecimientos que defiendan el concepto de</p>

							mujer que se quiere promover en la actualidad
ESTEREOTIPOS	1. True love. 2. Happy ending						
PERSONALIDAD ENANITOS	1. Workers. 2. Brave. 3. Sexist. 4. Rough. 5. Protectors. 6. Naive		1. We dig, dig, dig. It's home from work we go. (23:06) 2. Follow me. Search everywhere.(28:01) 3. Oh! She is a girl. She's beautiful just like an angel. (35:09) All females are poison.(35:16). 5. Be careful with the queen. Don't let nobody or nothing in house. (01:05:50). Come on! Let's save her.(01:13:54)		3. They are afraid because they think that there is a monster in their house(26:46), however they look calm and happy when they see a beautiful girl. (34:59)). They also hate women.(35:16). Grumpy is continuously laughing at women.(40:00). 6. They	1. They are working in the mine. (23:00) 2. They get into the house although there is someone inside. (27:14) 4. They let Snow White to sleep in their bed because they can sleep no matter where.(59:17). 5. They try	1. Los personajes masculinos van a trabajar mientras los personajes femeninos están en casa, concretamente cocinando. 4. Duermen en cualquier sitio porque son fuertes, al contrario que Blancanieves.

					think that Snow White is dead and they cry and cry. They look very unhappy (01:18:09)	to kill the queen when they realize what she has done (01:16:25)	
APARIENCIA FÍSICA ENANITOS	1. Dirty		1. Look! The floor has been swept. Chair's been dusted. Our cobwebs are missing. (28:34). Wash? Wash? Wash? Why wash? What for? We are not going anywhere. (40:05) We have washed recently (40:26).		1. They look surprised when they see everything cleaned (28:40)		1. Les supone un gran esfuerzo lavarse, de hecho, los tienen que obligar

CATEGORÍAS	IDEAS	PALABRAS TEXTUALES DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	PALABRAS TEXTUALES DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	LENGUAJE NO VERBAL DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	LENGUAJE NO VERBAL DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	ACCIONES	COMENTARIOS
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS POR EL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	Reign. (01:13:08). Ride a horse to discover the kingdom. (24:54)						
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS POR EL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	She lives like a poor girl (clean and take care of the house, cook...). (18:18).						

	<p>She is not considered as the princess. (18:05). At the end of the film she is admired and considered a princess (01:12:54)</p>						
<p>TIEMPO DE APARICIÓN DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO</p>	<p>El tiempo de aparición de este es breve pero suficiente para hacerlo ver como un personaje valiente y poderoso</p>						

TIEMPO DE APARICIÓN DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	El personaje femenino aparece más tiempo en la película pero siempre la muestra como alguien débil, a quien hay que salvar						
LIDERAZGO	1. <i>The Sleeping Beauty</i> is a leader because she is the daughter of the king. (04:30). Besides she is very beautiful					1. Everybody adores Aurora and brings her presents (04:30)	

	(09:30). 2. The Prince is the leader because of his bravery and power (01:10:04)						
ROLES DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Reing. 2. Fight. 3. Saving the princess						
ROLES DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Taking care of the house. 2. Obey the rules they stablish. 3. Being saved because she is very weak						

SITUACIÓN DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. She has since she is born an arranged marriage. 2. Negative future. 3. Poor. 4. Isolated. 5. Admired	4. The fairies do not let me meet anyone (32:40)				5. Everybody wants the back of the princess (52:00).	1. El príncipe de otro reino y Aurora se casarán porque así queda establecido desde el día en que ella nace. Nunca podrá volver a ver al hombre que ama porque ella ya está prometida con el príncipe Philipp (04:31). 2. Antes de que cumpla dieciseis, se pinchará y morirá.(09:11) 3. She lives in a very poor situation with the fairies
SITUACIÓN DEL PERSONAJE	1. Good future. He tells to his						

MASCULINO (PRINCE)	father that he will decide who he will marry with. (45:01) 2. Rich and powerful (24:49)						
APARIENCIA FÍSICA DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO (PRINCE)	1. Handsome. 2. Powerful				2. He apperas riding a horse with no fear (24:49)		
APARIENCIA FÍSICA DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Beautiful. 2. Soft- voiced					1. A fairy makes a wish for her. She will be beautiful. ((06:02). 2. The second fairy brings her a soft voice. When she grows up, she has a lovely voice	1. El día que nace, un hada le concede el deseo de la belleza (pelo rubio, labios rojos... belleza estereotipada). 2. La segunda hada le da una

						(06:53)	voz dulce y suave
PERSONALIDAD DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Powerful. 2. Handsome. 3. Conqueror. 4. Rebel. 5. Modern. 6. Brave but innocent. 7. Valient. 8. Intelligent. 9. Rescuer.		4. I have met the girl I want to marry with. (45:12). 5. We are in the 14th century, I will marry the girl I love (45:50)		1. He appears riding his horse with rich clothes.(25:09). 3. She dance with the princess, sing with her because he was in love and he wants to conquer her. (31:08). 6. He gets into the cottage house but Maleficient is the person who is there.(57:04) 7. With fairies' help he goes out from Maleficient	4. No quiere casarse con quien le imponen si no con quien ha conocido y se muestra rebelde	

					<p>mountain to find his princess. he has to fight against a lot of creatures and he has a lot of dangers. he has a terrible fight against Maleficient spells. He also needs to fight against Maleficient and all the power of the hell.(01:05:49). 8. He is very intelligent and he wins the fight against Maleficient because he thinks while he fights (01:10:35). 9. He saves the princess and</p>		
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					the kingdom with a true love kiss (01:11:30).		
PERSONALIDAD DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Dependent. 2. Worker. 3. Protected. 4. Carer. 5. Dreamer. 6. Frightened. 7. Conquered. 8. Responsible. 9. Positive. 10. Curious. 11. Innocent. 12. Obedient. 13. Weak. 14. Familiar	5. I have met a prince. I have deceived them in her dreams.(38:20). 9. It is the best day of my life. It's so wonderful.(38:10) 12. She hears: "Touch the spindle"(51:03).		6. She is afraid when the prince starts to dance with her. (31:00). 9. She looks very very happy. (32:38). 14. She looks very happy when she sees her parents again (01:13:08)		1. The third fairy needs to make a third wish. Instead of dying, she will fall asleep until she receives a true love kiss. That is the moment when the spell will be broken. (10:10). The king told that every spinning wheel in the kingdom should be destroyed (10:43). Besides, the three little fairies will take her to the forest as if she was an abandoned girl. (13:31). They will take care of her.(15:03) 2. She	1. Desde que nace, es dependiente tanto del hada como de la persona que le de el beso de amor verdadero. 5. Desea que eso se haga realidad. 9. Es el mejor día de su vida porque habla con un principe y las hadas le regalan un vestido. 13. Necesita que el príncipe la salve con un beso

						<p>appears cleaning the house. (18:18).</p> <p>3. The fairies are continuously protecting the princess.(19:08) 4. She always takes care of the animals. (23:24).</p> <p>5. She meets a prince although she can't (it is in her dreams).(31:36) 7. She is conquered by the prince although he is an strange. (32:29). 8. She does not say her name to the prince. (32:40)10. She sees a green light (Maleficient) and goes after it to discover what it is. (49:23). 11. She sees a magic spinning wheel and she touches it. that is the reason</p>	
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						<p>why she falls asleep. (51:24)12.</p> <p>When she hears Maleficient words, she obeys although it is dangerous.(51:03)</p> <p>14. They all hug the others (01:13:08)</p>	
<p>ACONTECIMIENTOS A FAVOR DE LA MUJER EN LA PELÍCULA</p>	<p>Ninguno que defienda el tipo de mujer que se defiende en la actualidad, en todo momento se da una idea de mujer débil y frágil</p>						

ESTEREOTIPOS	<p>How a beautiful girl should be (red lips, gold hair, soft voice...).</p> <p>Pink for her dress, beautiful cake... (It is a princess).</p> <p>The Prince needs to marry with a Princess.</p> <p>The Prince is brave and he needs to save the Princess who is weak. You need to be beautiful in order to find the true love.</p> <p>Happy</p>						
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	endings are always achieved						
PERSONALIDAD HADAS	1. Kind. 2. "Mothers". 3. A mess. 4. Protectors. 5. Exigent with themselves. 6. Intelligent and geneous. 7. Clever. 8. Brave. 9. Moved. 10. Magic	2. Oh no. She is in love.(38:37) 4. Don't go too far (18:18). Oh no, Rose. Do not go after it (the green light). Rose! Rose! Where are you?. Rose! Don't touch anything. (50:59). 5. Oh no! I will never forgive myself. (51:39). 6. We will put everybody to sleep until Rose wakes up.(53:34) 8. We can go to the forbidden mountain and we must. (58:44)		2. They are sad when the princess will need to go. (46:48). 9. They start crying when they see the happy ending (01:13:08)		1. They changes their magic lives to protect the princess in the forest. (14:10). 2. They act as if they are the responsible of the princess (cook, make dresses, prepare the birthday...).(18:32) 4. They always act in order to protect Aurora. (50:59). 6. They put everybody to sleep until Rose wakes up in order for them not to be sad.(54:03) 7. They discover that prince's love is Rose because of	3. No saben hacer nada sin usar la magia (36:28)

						<p>the words of the prince father (He has fallen in love with a peasant girl). (55:49). 9. They go to the forbidden mountain and try to get into it although they are afraid. (59:51). 10. They make three wishes for the little princess Aurora (06:37)</p>	
OTRAS IDEAS RELEVANTES							<p>The evil character is a woman</p>

MULAN:

CATEGORÍAS	IDEAS	PALABRAS TEXTUALES DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	PALABRAS TEXTUALES DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	LENGUAJE NO VERBAL DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	LENGUAJE NO VERBAL DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	ACCIONES	COMENTARIOS
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS POR EL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Protect the family and the Empire. 2. Fight						
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS POR EL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Take care of the house and the family. 2. Train and fight. 3. Protect her family and the empire.						

TIEMPO DE APARICIÓN DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO							El tiempo de aparición del personaje masculino y del femenino es similar puesto que en este caso actúan todos juntos (Mulán actúa como si fuera un chico).
TIEMPO DE APARICIÓN DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO							El tiempo de aparición del personaje masculino y del femenino es similar puesto que en este caso actúan todos juntos (Mulán actúa como si fuera un chico).
LIDERAZGO	1. The most powerful man						

	<p>leaders the fight. 2. The most beautiful women conquers the Emperor. 3. At the end, the most powerful and brave woman save the Empire.</p>						
<p>ROLES DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO</p>	<p>1. Organising the family.(04:24) 2. Be warrior and protect the empire. (15:43). 3. Training to defend the empire. (37:55)</p>						
<p>ROLES DEL PERSONAJE</p>	<p>1. Taking care of the animals.(03:59</p>						

FEMENINO	<p>). 2. Prepare the meal.(04:42) 3. Respect the family honor by impressing the man she has to marry with. (06:56). 4. Train and fight for the Empire. (37:55).</p>						
SITUACIÓN DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	<p>1. Belongs to a Chinese family who need to participate in the fight for the Empire.</p>						
SITUACIÓN DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	<p>1. Belongs to a Chinese family who need to participate in the fight for the</p>						

	Empire.						
APARIENCIA FÍSICA DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Powerful and handsome						1. He is strong and beautiful. He prepares everybody for the fight (38:28).
APARIENCIA FÍSICA DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Beautiful and cleaned (it is imposed). 2. Powerful			1. She shows disagreement . She does not want that (06:56)			1. She needs to be prepared for her man so she gets beautiful and cleaned in a kind of beauty centre. (06:59). 2. She disguises herself and looks like a powerful man, so she gets powerful and she is also intelligent. (19:05)

<p>PERSONALIDAD DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO</p>	<p>1. Impulsive. 2. Rebel. 3. Intelligent. 4. Conditioned. 5. Familiar. 6. Brave. 7. Perseverant. 8. Hard-worker. 9. Sensitive. 10. Proud of herself.</p>	<p>3. You shouldn't go. There are plenty of young men to fight for China. (16:58). 4. If I were truly to be myself, I would break my family's heart.(12:26) 7. I am working on it.(35:50). 9. I am sorry (she says that to the Captain when they realize that his father is dead.(52:05) 10. Maybe what I really wanted was to prove I could do things right</p>		<p>5. She is very sad when she sees that her father needs to fight.(17:35) 9. She seems very sad for the losses. (51:38)</p>		<p>1. She moves non stop and does not about what does she do. (09:40) 2. She paints herself a tattoo.(03:24) 3. She makes a fantastic shot in the chess.(07:04) She is much more intelligent that the other men and can beat them.((40:46) she gets the arrow with her intelligence. (40:46)She uses the last canoon to hit a part of the mountain and to destroy the Huns. (56:27). when they are going to die, she decides to use an arrow and she saves her, the Captain, her horse, Mushu and the cricket. (58:33). She has a</p>	<p>3. Tiene una buenísima idea y dispara el último cañon contra un pico de la montaña para que caiga encima de los Huns.(56:27) 4. Si se muestra cómo es realmente, decepcionara a su familia. (12:37). 5. Todos intentan subir el palo a la fuerza, pero ella usa la inteligencia y lo logra.(40:46) 8. Es difícil para ella actuar como si fuera un hombre, pero lo hace. Cada vez va mejorando más y se convierte en la</p>
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		(01:02:43)				<p>wonderful idea to save the emperor. (01:10:11). She gets one of the Huns' sword with a fan. (01:14:30).</p> <p>She finally destroys the Huns and save herself. (01:15:02)5. She cries a lot and decides to go in his place. (17:32).</p> <p>6. She decides to go to the war instead of her father (she cuts her hair, changes her clothes and leaves the house). (19:08) She fights against a huge amount of Huns. (57:03). She saves the Captain although they are in danger because of the snow. (58:51). She comes back with</p>	mejor. (40:40)
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						<p>their Army in order to fight against the Huns again. (01:07:28). She faces her society, she is a woman and they don't believe her.(01:07:28). She puts herself in danger to save the Empire and she needs to fight again the captain of the Huns. (01:14:35). 7. She practises a lot to be a good warrior. (29:51). 8. She works hard to act as a man. (29:51). 9. She gets a doll from a destroyed village. (50:47)</p>	
<p>ACONTECIMIENTOS A FAVOR DE LA MUJER EN LA</p>	<p>2. She is recognised for saving the</p>						<p>1. Le reconocen el buen trabajo, pero es cuando</p>

PELÍCULA	whole Empire and everybody thanks for it to her. She is from this moment a member of the Emperor's council. The Emperor gives her a necklace and the Huns' sword in order for Mulan to show her family and the world what she has done for the Empire and for China.						aún está disfrazado de hombre. (59:24)
ESTEREOTIPOS	1. Girls should be: quiet, demure, graceful, polite, delicate, refined, poised, punctual, calm,			1. She shows disgust to these ideas			1. Mulán está en contra de todas estas ideas

	<p>obedient, with good breeding, tiny waist. 2. Only men can serve in the army (one man of every family must serve in the Imperial Army). Girls can not speak in a man's presence (you should teach you daughter she must not talk in a man's presence). 3. Mulan was predicted to be a cross-dresser.</p>						
PERSONALIDAD DEL PADRE	<p>1. Patriot. 2. Protector. 3. Proud and worried about his daughter.</p>	<p>1. It is an honor to protect my country and my family.(17:05</p>				<p>2. He is very worried about Mulan's idea and he and the family pray for the ancestors to</p>	

) 3. The greatest gift and honor is having you for a daughter. (01:19:38)				protect Mulan.(22:08) 3. He throw the sword and the necklace and hug his daughter. (01:19:42)	
ACONTECIMIENTOS EN CONTRA DE LA MUJER EN LA PELÍCULA							1. No es una buena mujer por: too skinny, not good for babies. 2. She needs to be protected by the ancestors because she must be weak. 3. Soldiers treat her badly when they discover she is a woman. 4. She is a woman and nobody believes her.
PERSONALIDAD	1. Patriot. 2.		1. Prepare to		6. They seem	1. They fight to	3, No les

DE LOS GUERREROS	Brave. 3. Bloody. 4. Silly. 5. Violent. 6. Sensitive. 7. Organised. 8. Protectors. 9. Stupid. 9. Proud and sexist. 10. Innocent. 11. Thankful. 12. Strong. 13. Conqueror. 14. Humble.		fight. If we die, we die with honor. (34:42)		very sad when they see the losses and the big amount of deaths in the destroyed village, including Captain's father. (51:53)	protect the empire.(53:30) 2. They fight against a huge amount of Huns. (53:30). 5. They are continuously fighting. (30:12). 6. The Captain put his sword with his father's cup and pray for him.(51:41) 7. When they are being attacked, they organise the canoons in order for them to be saved. (55:27). 8. Mulan gets wounded and they try to save her.(59:57) 9. They let Mulan alone because of the fact that she is a woman although it was her who saved their lives. (01:01:37). 10.	importa matar a gente. 4. La mayoría de ellos son poco inteligentes y solo saben actuar por la fuerza. 10. Pensaban que todo había acabado y no hicieron caso a Mulan.
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						<p>They celebrate they have won but they do not take Mulan into account.(01:07:37).</p> <p>11. They disguise as if they were woman to save the Emperor because of the fact it was a Mulan's idea. (01:10:02).</p> <p>12. The Captain fights againts the Huns with a lot of strenght. (01:12:20).</p> <p>13. Shang goes to Mulan's house to conquer her.(01:20:24).</p> <p>14. Shang acts with humilty when he goes to Mulan's house. (01:20:24)</p>	
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TANGLED:

CATEGORÍAS	IDEAS	PALABRAS TEXTUALES DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	PALABRAS TEXTUALES DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	LENGUAJE NO VERBAL DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	LENGUAJE NO VERBAL DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	ACCIONES	COMENTARIOS
TRABAJO REALIZADO POR EL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Taking care of the princess. (38:18). 2. Fighting.(46:26) 3. Stealing. (08:24) 4. Saving the princess. (31:05)						
TRABAJO REALIZADO POR EL PERSONAJE	1. Painting. (06:56). 2. Living						

FEMENINO	adventures and dreams.(31:05) 3. Saving the prince. (39:52)						
TIEMPO DE APARICIÓN DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	The time is similar to the time of the female character.						
TIEMPO DE APARICIÓN DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	The time is similar to the time of the male character.						
LIDERAZGO	1. Rapunzel is the leader because she is beauty, she has a magic hair. (03:57). Then, she is a leader because she is						

	<p>intelligent and brave. (46:52).</p> <p>2. Flynn is a leader because he is powerful.(46:26)</p>						
<p>ROLES DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO</p>	<p>1. The bad thief at the beginning. (08:53) 2. The in loved husband at the end. (01:30:52).</p>						
<p>ROLES DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO</p>	<p>1. The enclosed weak princess at the beginning. (13:40). 2. The brave and rebel princess at the</p>						

	end. (47:02)						
SITUACIÓN DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Socially relevant. 2. Important. 3. Enclosed.					3. The old woman enclosed the little princess in order for her not to be found. (10:25). The princess does a lot of things in order not to be bored. (07:32)	1. She is the daughter of the kings of the Kingdom (03:18) (when she was born, their parents sent a flying lantern into the sky) (03:25). 2. She has the power of being always young so an old woman steals her. (04:30)
SITUACIÓN DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Thief (everybody was looking for him). (15:57)						

APARIENCIA FÍSICA DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Handome. (08:53). 2. Powerful. (47:28)						
APARIENCIA FÍSICA DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Beautiful, magic.						1. She has golden hair, green eyes (52:44)
PERSONALIDAD DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Criminal. 2. Selfish. 3. Intelligent.4. Curious. 5. Conqueror.6. Lover. 7. Protector. 8. Brave.		2. Friends: Help us, please. Flynn: Sorry, my hands are full (showing the treasure they have stolen). (16:50). 5. This is kind of an off day for me. This doesn't normally			3. He gets away from all the soldiers and even achieves one of their horses. (17:44). He cuts Rapunzel's hair in order for her to be abe to live without her "mother".(01:24:28) 4. He discovers the tower and wants to get to it.	1. He is always committing crimes. (09:29). 2. When they are escaping from the police, he does not help his friends to save himself. (16:52)

			<p>happen. (29:55) 6. Rapunzel, you were my new dream. (01:25:49).</p>			<p>(19:22). 5. He tries to conquer Rapunzel. (26:25). He makes a beautiful face to try to conquer her but he doesn't achieve it. (26:25). 6. He acts with care and tries to make the princess happy in her wild day. (01:08:38). He sings with her, touches her carefully... (01:09:49). 7. He is worried about Rapunzel the whole day and even more when they are attacked. (01:14:39). 8. He fights against the guards to save the princess. (01:20:14).</p>	
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PERSONALIDAD DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	<p>1. Curious.2. Frightened.3. Innocent. 4. Brave. 5. Intelligent. 6. Afraid of the world. 7. Persuasive. 8. Impressive. 9. Generous. 10. Responsible.11. Valient. 12. Good with animals. 13. Sociable. 14. Naive. 15. Trusting. 16. Lover. 17. Familiar.</p>	<p>1. I have to know what they are. (12:47). 4. I can't believe I did this.(32:03) 5. You will act as my guide, take me to these lanterns, and return me home safely. Then, and only then, will I return your satchel to you. That is my deal.(28:26) I am the lost princess. (01:17:59). 6. Is it ruffians? Thugs? Have they come for me? (It is a hidden</p>		<p>8. She shows impressed by everything she sees in the real world. (31:34). She is even more impressed when she sees the castle and the kingdom. (01:03:09). She gets impressed when she sees the floating lights. (01:07:16).</p>		<p>2. She is really frightened when Flynn enters into her tower. (19:51). 4. She faces Flynn, hits and hides him, captures him... in order not to be in danger. (20:46). She is afraid of the world and she decides to go to it.(31:02). She lives lots of adventures with Flynn without any fear.(47:02) 5. She proposes a deal to Flynn in order to achieve what she wants (the floating lights). (28:29). She is better than the ruffians at the restaurant and saves Flynn. (41:56). She saves Flynn from the</p>	<p>1. She wants to discover what are the floating lights. (09:49). 2. Se asusta cuando su madre le enseña los peligros que hay fuera de la torre. (13:50). 3. She believes everything that her "mother" tells her. (13:50). 5. Lo amenaza de la manera oportuna para conseguir lo que quiera.(27:17). No se deja conquistar por una cara bonita. (29:40). 7. Consigue que dejen a Flynn tranquilo en el bar hablando con ellos de sueños. (39:49).</p>
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		<p>rabbit). (34:08). 9. But if you let me save him, I will go with you. I'll never run. I'll never try to escape. Just let me heal him and you and I will be together, forever, just like you want. I promise. (01:23:07). 11. No!. (58:26). 15. (When the two huge bad men talk to her) What? No. He wouldn't. (01:12:24)</p>				<p>guards. (47:02). She saves herself and Flynn with an excellent idea about her hair when their are in the cave. (50:07). She discovers she is the princess when she sees the suns in her bedroom.(01:16:52). 6. She is afraid of a rabbit (34:14) and she is also afraid of the bar. (37:22). 9. She cures Flynn's hand using her hair and the magic song. (53:16). She saves Flynn from her mother although she needs to stay with her forever. (01:24:09). 10. Although she wants to see the floating lights, she ia continuously</p>	<p>14. Se queda embobada y admira todo lo que ve en el mundo real. (01:07:29).</p>
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						<p>thinking about going back to the tower. (32:59). 11. She rebels against her mother because she does not want to go to the tower again. (58:39). 12. She calms down the excited horse and she gets that the horse (01:00:55) and Flynn come to an agreement for 24 hours. (01:01:28). 13. She dances and has a good time with everyone in the village. (01:04:14). 15. She trusts in Flynn's words. (28:03). 16. She falls in love with Flynn and saves him with her tears. (01:26:51). 17. She hugs her family a lot when they get together</p>	
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						again. (01:29:31).	
ACONTECIMIENTOS A FAVOR DE LA MUJER EN LA PELÍCULA	She is not considered inferior and she fights and acts like a brave woman. (47:02)						
ESTEREOTIPOS	Men need to protect women						
ACONTECIMIENTOS EN CONTRA DE LA MUJER EN LA PELÍCULA	The princess is enclosed because of her beauty and her magic power. (04:20)						

FROZEN:

CATEGORÍAS	IDEAS	PALABRAS TEXTUALES DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	PALABRAS TEXTUALES DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	LENGUAJE NO VERBAL DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	LENGUAJE NO VERBAL DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	ACCIONES	COMENTARIOS
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS POR EL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Split the ice. (02:39) 2. Fight. (59:48)						
TRABAJOS REALIZADOS POR EL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Reign. (26:33)						

TIEMPO DE APARICIÓN DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	The time is similar for both characters, although the female character has an important relevance.						
TIEMPO DE APARICIÓN DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	The time is similar for both characters, although the female character has an important relevance.						
LIDERAZGO	In this case, Elsa is the leader of the film. She is the queen and she has a power which controls the whole film (27:33).						

ROLES DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Protector.(42:54) 2. Carer.(01:14:23) 3. Brave. (01:00:28)						
ROLES DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Queen. (19:09). 2. Powerful.(34:17) 3. Magician. (27:36). 4. Rescuer. (01:27:28).						
SITUACIÓN DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Rich. (03:48). 2. Protected, "enclosed". (09:06). 3. Orphan. (10:29) 4. Socially important.					2. Her parents close the gates of the castle in order to protect her because of her power.(08:03)	1. She is the princess.(19:26) 3. Her parents die in a storm. (10:29). 5. When she shows her power

	(19:23). 5. Hated by everybody ("Elsa is a monster. She is dangerous").(28:26)					4. She is going to be the queen of Arandelle. (19:26)	accidentally, everybody is afraid of her so she runs away. (28:26)
SITUACIÓN DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Poor.						1. He needs to do very hard jobs since he is a child. (02:39). (38:06). He shares carrots with Sven. (40:15)
APARIENCIA FÍSICA DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Strong. (59:51)					1. He splits the ice and carries it since he si a child (02:39). He holds Anna with his hands when she is in the snow.	

						(01:14:26)	
APARIENCIA FÍSICA DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Beautiful. (19:13). 2. Powerful						
PERSONALIDAD DEL PERSONAJE MASCULINO	1. Curious. 2. Lonely. 3. Carer. 4. Brave. 5. Rough. 6. Realistic. 7. Protector. 8. Impressive. 9. Intelligent. 10. Good man. 11. Lover. 12. Respectful.		2. Reindeers are better than people. (38:45). 4. We like to go fast. (40:19). 6. You got engaged with someone you just met that day?. Didn't your parent never warn you about strangers?. (40:46). Somebody needs to tell it to him.		8. He gets impressed when he sees Olaf and how Elsa constructed it. (45:43). He is impresed by Elsa's constructions made of ice. (53:24). He is impressed by Anna's present, a sled. (01:30:44). 11. He looks	1. He sees ice and he decides to follow it to discover what it is. (36:50). 3. He is always taking care of his reindeer. (38:52). He gets Anna to Hans in order for him to save her with a true love kiss.(01:14:26). 4. He travels to the North Mountain with Anna. (40:55).	6. He wants to tell Olaf the truth about the summer. (49:19). 9. He discovers that Anna's hair is getting white because Elsa struck her.(01:02:14). He decides Anna needs to go to see his love experts friends.(01:05:3 3). 10. He saves Anna taking her to her love

			<p>(49:28). 7. I can't live with the idea she could die if I leave her alone.</p> <p>(40:12). It's too steep. I only have one rope and you don't know how to climb mountains.</p> <p>(51:26). Keep her warm. Make sure she's safe.(01:14:36).</p> <p>8. That's ice. I might cry. Are you serious?.</p> <p>(52:47). 9. It's because she struck you, isn't it?.</p> <p>(01:02:06).</p> <p>12. I could kiss you. May I? I mean,</p>		<p>very sad when he has to leave Anna alone. (01:14:49)</p>	<p>He cuts the sled in order to save Anna and he jumps until the other part of the mountain, although he could have died. (43:25).</p> <p>5. He spits, talk roughly, is dirty. (38:59).</p> <p>7. He is always protecting princess Anna.(01:14:26).</p> <p>He gets Anna when she is trying to climb. (51:50).</p> <p>He saves Anna first when they have to jump a mountain before jumping for himself.(59:57)</p> <p>. He helps Anna to feel warm.</p>	<p>although he is in love with her. (01:14:26).</p> <p>12. He asks Anna if he can kiss her. (01:31:07)</p>
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			may we?. (01:30:59).			(01:09:05). He goes back to save Anna when he realizes Arandelle is getting colder. (01:24:46). 12. He kisses Anna after receiving her permission. (01:31:07).	
PERSONALIDAD DEL PERSONAJE FEMENINO	1. Carer. 2. Scared. 3. Lonely. 4. Reserved. 5. Realistic. 6. Protector. 7. Brave. 8. Fearless. 9. Independent. 10. Creative. 11. Powerful. 12. Guilty. 13. Sensitive. 14. Lover. 15. Warm-	1. Anna! I got you.(05:35). 2. I am scared. It's getting stronger. No! Don't touch me!. (09:42). 3. Anna, I don't belong to Arandelle. I belong here. Alone.		2. She looks very afraid when she gets older and her power gets stronger.(09:49). She is also afraid when everybody realices about her power. (27:30). 8. When she is alone in the mountains, she		3. She spends most of the time alone in her bedroom.(11:22). 5. She denies her sister's marriage. (26:50). 6. She creates a monster to keep her sister out of her. (58:29). 7.	1. Elsa gets Anna when she gets ill because of her ice. (05:47). 4. She does not want anybody to get to know her.(11:22). 6. She does not want her sister to be harmed again. (55:43).

	hearted.	<p>(54:47). 4. Don't let them in! Don't let them know! (31:55). I don't dance.(21:26). 5. You can't marry a man you just met. Anna, what do you know about true love?. You asked for my blessing but my answer is no. (26:49). 6. Then leave. I belong here. Alone. Where I am not hurting anybody. We can't be close. I am just trying to</p>		<p>has no fear.(34:47). She looks happy when she has no fears. (34:37). 12. She feels really guilty when she realizes she has hurt her sister. (05:41). 13. She looks very sad when she sees that her sister is <i>Frozen</i>. (01:27:15).</p>		<p>She travels alone to the mountains to protect her kingdom. (31:28). 9. She builds a castle for her to live. (34:30). 10. She creates a palace of ice. (33:37). 11. She creates a monster who can protect herself.(58:29) She can also protect herself from the guards who go to look for her by using her ice. (01:10:51). She saves herself from prison. (01:13:37). 14. She saves her sister with a hug. (01:27:28). 15.</p>	
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		<p>protect you.(55:40). 8. And the fears that once controlled me, can't get to me at all. It's time to see what I can do. to test the limits and break through. (32:48). 9. I didn't know what I was capable of. (54:30). 13. No! Anna, please don't. (55:40).</p>				<p>She saves Arandelle with her love and it's no more <i>Frozen</i>. She saves Arandelle and everybody lover her forever. (01:28:44).</p>	
<p>ACONTECIMIENTOS A FAVOR DE LA MUJER EN LA</p>	<p>1. Girls can reign the kingdom.(19:03).</p>						

PELÍCULA	2. Girls are brave and they can save themselves. (01:11:57).						
ESTEREOTIPOS	1. Romantic love.						1. Princess need to find a beautiful, tall, fair man who conquers her.(14:49).